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ST. JOHNSBURY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874.

Nermont Enrmer

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publishers.

We desire that all universities about send their pay-ments directly to us, instead of watting for an agent to eath, or banding thous to a third party who he say to delay rending thous or a direct party who he say to delay rending thous us. When sent directly to us, \$2.00 will pay for a year if not now than half the year has also being and \$1.00 will pay for two years if not more than one of them has passed. But, if only mon-ey choogs in sort to pay up arranged, or less, it much be at the rate of \$2.00 per year, or 2) dents per month except in case of an understanding in reference to tur-

Legitimate business advertising, 75 cents per lack for first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents per med. Special Notices, 30 per cent additional. Farmers' advertisements and the like, ir paid in advance, \$1.00 an inch per month. No lottery, whisky, or other veriading advertisements inserted at any price. Cuts must be on solid metal. Advertising space limited. Newspaper Decisions.

The Courts have decided that—
I. Any person who takes a paper regularly from
the post-office, whether directed to his name or another
name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to rend it until payment is made, and sollect the whole amount, whether it taken from the office or not.

3. The courte have also decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the pole-office, or removing from the place and leaving thom uncalled for, is prima facte evidence of fittentional fram.

For the VERMONT PARMER. THE WAR OF THE PATRONS.

BY MRS. A. M. JACKWAN, The reign of slavery is e'er. For He who marks the bonds of guilt,

Har bid the shackles fall Vet still a war is in the land. Though slavery is no more; Monopoly is having war,

As earnest, without gere. That peace again may be restored To put King Avarios down.

The Grange into existence sprang Some seven years ago ; A noble work has been begun, But much there is to do.

To carry on triumphantly The work that has begun And weapons—we need non

We finally shall conquer, We shall victorious be Our liberties cannot be bound, As people soon will see.

Farmers have over been a class Who to the morehant must sus-

re was no other rule They must contented be to tall And when the profit they would find

The trader had it all.

Many have thought that on the farm Mind was of little worth; Muscle we need, to swing the seythe,

And plow, and dig the earth It has been said to farm it well A fool of Webster's size

Was equally desirable

As one more hunned and wise.

Muscle was more to be esteemed In talsorers than mind,

But he that would successful be

If we contrast farm work to-day

With twenty years ago, We find improvement has been made, As many farms now show.

Already are approaching signs

Of the millennium ; The bow of promise is in view,

May heaven grant that we may meet, Around our Father's mercy seat, And heaven's regalia we

Ascutneyville, July 4. PLIRTATION.

We lingered out the scaroe Far into the gooler days, All had flown their different ways

We had wandered down the sea beych, With the moonlight o'er us straying Listened to the night wind's whispor,

Near the ocean's obliand flowing. While the blushes of the sunset "Denenst," said she, hesitating,

And again we stood together

To-morrow we must part forever : For, my darling, I am married :

"Married ;" I exclaimed, upstarting, "Married !" murmured with a sigh Then indeed is this a parting,

Correspondence.

For the VERWONT PARSER. HORSE-RACING AT FAIRS.

In the horse race, as conducted at our improve his stock, his farm, or anything con- The Coaticook Manufacturing Company our fairs merely because it will lead people hundred mowers of the old Buckeye pattern, to attend them. The question therefore now known here as "Our Mower," and Mr. arises: Is the horse race the best and great- F. J. Cross has done a big thing in the ed with and something else substituted for it. and the revolving rake at prices ranging In my opinion the above question should be from about \$30 to \$35 or \$40, so there is purpose to discuss this subject entirely as a lection without being button-holed by a half

A very strong objection to the horse race getting well supplied with good machines is that it is in many ways demoralizing. A and tools at cheap rates. simple trial of speed is not of necessity objectionable, but the jockeying, the betting, the pool selling, the hot disputes, and the green, a contrast to the brown, secrebed aprowdyism generally, which seem to be al. pearance they have presented some seasons decidedly demoralizing.

the horses trot during a period of two and a hills and valleys are splendidly clothed in the first clearing of the land 100 bushels to half or three minutes, as the case may be, verdure, and one could hardly wish for a the acre was reached, and an average of 80 A sheep will feed upon a great variety of starch in northern New Hampshire, and, Tennessee,

brief trial of speed will be satisfactory or enjoyable, for, if the race be not closely contested, it will be tedious and uninteresting, Again, a heavy or slippery track, a sudden shower, or the action of the drivers or that of the horses, may make a race a dull affair , And further, a race is often protracted so long that people are detained an hour or two after they wish to go to their homes. One more objection to the horse race at our fairs, is that it attracts large numbers from the worst classes of society, and rather tends to

keep many good people away from the farmers' festivals. During the last state fair I sat, one aftersoon, with two thousand people, on the grand stand. Before me, on the opposite side of the course, were a hundred carriages, and a large crowd, chiefly composed of sporting men. To the right and the left, along the some the risk.

A subscriber wishing his paper and to a different post office must give the name of the office it is now sent to a well as the one it is to be sent to.

The date of your address label is the time to which your subscription is paid. When a now payment is made this date is correspondingly advanced. Any subscriber in thing a mistake in the date of his label is required to notify the publisher at once.

Advertising Rates.

Legitimate beginning advantaged for the crack, were two or three thousand more. All of these people were watching the races. Many of them had been sitting or standing about for two hours. Some of them gazed listlessly about, others won-legitimate beginning advantage. dered if the races would ever be ended, and hundreds looked wearied and disgusted with things generally, and racing in particular. A few were apparently interested in what they saw, but where one person enjoyed the trotting, a hundred were bored, and longed for something else-they hardly knew or cared whate

Beside me on the grand stand two ladies sat. After an unusually long period of waiting, one of these ladies exclaimed : " I wonder if those horses are eyer going to start." Then she held her fan up before her face and closed her eyes. Her companion made a spiritless reply to the exclamation, and then added : " I do wish the band would play." In a moment, as if to gratify the lady, the band did play,-played a quickstep. Instantly, drooping heads were raised. the souls came back into dull eyes, listless faces were lighted up with animation, and hearts and hands and feet beat time to the music. And all about the grounds, wherevor I could see, were lively, bustling throngs of people surging toward the band stand.

Seeing the sudden and remarkable transformation which the music had effected in the crowds of people, I could not but think that it would be well to substitute for the races a concert by a first class band. Such a concert would attract only the best classes of society. The people would not be detained by it an bour or two after they wanted to go home. There would be no uncertainty in regard to their enjoyment, for neither a set of jockeys, nor a bad track, nor the rain, could interfere with it. There would be no betting nor pool setting to lead others, would be subject not to the degrading influences of the horse trot, but to the pure, refining influence of music.

To those, if such there be, who may be disposed to accord this article more than a passing thought, I wish to say: Do not, while considering it, let an inborn conservatism, and the lack of precedents, overweigh dictates of common sense.

Rutland, August 1.

For the VERMONT PARMER. LETTER FROM CANADA.

Knowing that your interest in farming oversteps the mere bounds of state lines or even national ones, I take the liberty to drop you a line from over the "line" to give you a few items as to what our farmers are doing in her majesty's dominions and such like, It may not be generally known to your readers that Canada is getting to be quite a smart country, and is almost rivaling her American cousin in agriculture and manufactures, but we respectfully inform them that such is the fact. Agriculturally she is not a whit behind her neighbor as her lands are as rich and productive, and her farms as well cultivated and remunerative as any others. Some of the best farms we have ever seen are here, and have made their owners independent in all that constitutes the true meaning of that word. The present year, however, owing to the lateness of the season, there is some backwardness of the crops, but lately the warm weather has cheered them into a new vivacity, and they are reaching eagerly ferward to make up for deficiencies and delinquencies.

usual, but there is more than a usual quantity of grass which is generally being got in good condition, although the most of the having is being done in August. The manufacture recently in Conticook of all the utensils and tools for the haymaker's use, agricultural fairs, there is not the remotest has given an impetus to the labor of getting suggestion of agriculture. It does not give the hay and brought the prices of machines, the farmer a single new idea whereby he can &c., down more entirely to the reach of all. nected therewith. It is, then, introduced at have this season made and sent away several est attraction which can be devised to bring horse, drag, and hand rake business. For people to the agricultural fairs? If it is, let borse rakes he is manufacturing the self lockit be retained; if it is not, let it be dispens- ing rake, the Ithaca and Bay State rakes answered in the negative. It is not my an ample opportunity for one to make a sequestion of taste or morals, but rather as a dozen agents for the different kinds of rakes, each having the best, and so farmers are

The hay crop is later by two weeks than

The potato erop is looking finely and promises a large yield; vines the brightest most inseparably connected with racing, are in the past, and the view everywhere is enrapturing as from some favored spot one sweeps the scene with interested eye. No tions to the introduction of horse racing at grander sight can be wished for. The grain the agricultural fairs. I assert that the peo- fields are looking very well, although some best. On the whole, grain and potatoes ple do not "get their money's worth " out of show the effects of the wet spring weather. look well, wheat and barley especially. a race, for they are obliged to wait from 20 Corn makes a small show, as there is but For some reason to 30 minutes (while the horses are resting little growing, and what is is but just beand " scoring ") in order that they may see ginning to show spindles. Everywhere the are not so much in favor as formerly.

And it is by no means certain that even this more entrancing prospect than at present Coaticook, P. Q., June, 1874.

> For the VERNONT FARMER. THE CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR BEET.

Approaching this subject with reference omical manufacture of beet-sugar, we be raised to advantage. have in our readings or observations found only one case in which a result has been oband we find this in the last annual report of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in one of a series of experiments with sugarbeets by Prof. C. A. Goessmann, professor of chemistry in that institution. The experiment was made on a farm at Albiou. carrots, previous to which clover had been green hills and shady woodlands. raised on the land two years. During the autumn preceding the crop of carrots, twenty oads of horse-manure were applied to it, No further manure was used, which made the sugar-erop the second crop after the applanted May 8th, 1872, and the crop harvested Nov. 13th. Six specimens of two widely different sizes were examined, three of which weighed from 10 to 14 pounds, and three but from 11 to 2 pounds each. These were tested separately. The juice obtained from those above 10 pounds mussured 14° Brix at 62 ° F., and contained but 9.7 per cent, of cane sugar. The juice of the smaller specimens measured not less than 18° Brix at 62 F., and contained 15.1 per cent. of cane sugar, thus showing 5.6 per cent. in faments where a fertilizer containing a large ber mills above Bangor. er centage of this substance has been used nure, react injuriously on the crop by increasing the amount of foreign substances the enterprise, and as restocking the unproformed in the juice. In this arrangement "time and setleady of organic substances, into statute and setleady of organic statutes and setleady thousand dotter severy spring and we give the habit fall are taken from Vermont to the statutes of the enterprise, and as restocking the unproin payment for fruit and organic with the enterprise, and as restocking the unproin payment for fruit and organic with the enterprise, and as restocking the unproin payment for fruit and organic with the enterprise, and as restocking the unproin payment for fruit and organic with the enterprise and faith in payment for fruit and organic with the enterprise, and as restocking the unproin payment for fruit and organic with the enterprise, and as restocking the unproin payment for fruit and organic with the enterprise and faith in payment for fruit and organic with the enterprise and setin this arrangement "time and setfall are taken from Vermont to the states of New York, New Jersey and Musachusetts
in payment for fruit and organic with the enterprise and faith in payment for fruit and organic with the states of the payment for fruit and organic with the states of the payment for fruit and organic with the states of the payment for fruit and organic with the states of the payment for fruit and organic with the states of the payment for fruit and organic with the states of the payment for fruit and organic with the states of the payment for fruit and organic with the states of the payment for fruit and organic with the payment for fruit and organic with the payment for fruit and organic with the states of the payment for fruit and organic with the payment f

nearly to our desires in illustrating the prop- country. er mode of cultivating the sugar-beet. Even the most carefully conducted field experiments are often of merely local value, so it follows that rules of cultivation derived from experiments carried on upon a limited area ught not to serve as a base for corresponding trials in other locations. It is believed by many in this country as well as in Europe that cultivating a sugar-beet fit for the economical manufacture of sugar can be made success, and we believe it can within the more northern portion of this continent. The question is one of great importance to the agricultural world, as it may result in a loser union between the producer and the nanufacturer in this country. It may be that this subject and the investigation made therin will be little appreciated now but we venture the opinion that at no very distant day it will be acknowledged as of the utmost mportance and value to the agricultural ndustry of New Engiand, We only present what we have written hoping it may catch the eye of some who are interested in agricultural progress and who will experinent for themselves. The fast increasing national importance of our country, and its increasing population, will domand continually of the agriculturist new developnents, new discoveries, and new modes of cultivation. We predict that before another generation has passed from the earth, both education and agriculture will have resen generally in the estimation of men, and happy will be the boys to-day in college if they secure in their youth knowledge and culture enough to keep abreast with the wonderful progress of the world." M.

Waits River, Aug. 3. For the VERNORY PARSES. NORTHERN MAINE-PROGRESS

AND PRUSPECTS. I have before spoken of the winter-killing our grass, and the indications of recovery by the cold, unwonted rains of June. Another month (July) has given us quite cheerng signs of a plentiful year, though late in ning. Now at the first of August, though me have been gathering hay for a week past, we have only come to the standing rule for commencing having—the first ripe raspberries and the second blossom of the herdsgrass-yet this rule is less applicable now ban usual as the grass fields recovering from winter-killing are behind the vegeta-

tion not thus retarded. Whether corn will get ripe or not is of but little account, as but little dependence is put upon it. The Indiawheat, which was nearly a failure last year, is now looking the

for brown bread costs more than fine wheat flour. Winter rye is scarcely ever raised, to the great amount that has been said about and yet I fail to learn any valid reason why the requirements of a beet-root fit for an they both (spring and winter rye) might not

The potato crop is attracting some atten tion for starch factories, but my hope is that tained at all satisfactory to the cultivator, the results will not very generally encour-

age the enterprise, my more than the Hop Husiness, which has never been undertaken. fondest hope is to see the sonntry devoted to stock raising, with improved breeds of sheep and cattle to make the hills and valleys more New York, situated in nearly the same lati- fertile, and more melodious with bleasing the other, being deprived of its water and tude as Bellows Falls. We notice, 1st, that flocks and lowing herds, when the many vathe soil consisted of a dark reddish brown, ried products of the sheep folds and dairies rich, deep, sandy loam. 2d, that the crop will go to the consumers in the manufacturimmediately preceding the sugar-beets was ing cities with the sweet freshness of our

Aroestook Railroads that have seemed so desirable have nearly vanished in speechmaking conventions where land lawyers who had their axes to grind have got them ground, and have now stopplication of stable-manure. The seed was ped holding railroad conventions, and the backwoods farmers have done calculating and burn, though the cars come quite conty. As for the inland

> Water Powers of the country, I am quite as willing that wool, and strong, healthy lambs that may the brooks, lakes, and cascades should remain for the fish as to be turned over to lock bark extending over a part of the coun- be desposed of .- Live Stock Journal try will in time be used.

Fish Culture or of the smaller roots. We have com- or restocking the rivers with salmon and pared this result with numerous others in shad is now receiving attention by state patwhich other modes of manuring have been rounge. What the ultimate results will be employed, and can come to no other conclusis hard to conjecture. The annual catch of sion than that the fertilizers used were in the salmon in Penobscot River (or bay) is now main objectionable; have found that the reported by thousands of the largest size, from the columns of your paper that the sugar-beet is a potash plant, and that exper- though but few get above the extensive tim-

At Bucksport, in tide water, a large ly by the farmers and fruit growers of our have approached more nearly to a satisfac- hatching establishment is supplied with salm- state, but I am often reminded, as I doubt tory result. Potash plants generally suc- on spawn, from whence young salmon is carced better the second year after a manur- ried and put into the rivers inland, with the would be benefited by its weekly visits. ing with stable-manure than in the first year hope that fishermen, and other voracious fish, of its application, and we have found also will let them grow up, go down to ocean, Rutland Daily Globe of July 20, written I that highly nitrogenous fertilizers or partly and in due time come again to interior was suppose by a fruit grower of Vermont. decayed organic substances, like stable ma- ters. In this arrangement "time and scitivation, but because we have found in this the study of Nature's laws, to aid in the proinstance a result obtained which comes more gress of intelligence and development of the

M. R. Kmp. Dalton, Aroostook Co., Me.

> The Dairn. TAINTS IN BUTTER.

It is perfectly astonishing that so little care is taken with the products of the dairy among the farmers generally throughout the country. Time and again have writers and that milk and butter particularly are susceppreventing the access of edjectionable odors s regarded with indifference.

We have had occasion lately in visiting very few instances, indeed, were proper means taken to secure ventilation and security for the production of a sweet and marketable butter. In several cases the milk was and the odor which arose from them was anything but agreeable. In one case, a tub half filled with dirty clothes was standing in the cellar in close proximity to the milk shelves, and in another cellar was a petro- he wishes to see. leum or kerosene barrel which sent forth its peculiar odor very perceptibly. Of course the milk absorbed these various taints with which the air was burdened, and the consequence was a poor, almost unmarketable weet product might with proper care

Farmers often speak, sometimes sneeringly, of "gilt-edged butter," meaning that which brings the highest market prices, but complain when perhaps a third or half of the gilt-edge price is offered them for theirs. I'ne highest price is simply the return for the they in preparing their butter failed to give. There are many more customers in town and city who will pay almost any price for the best quality of butter that can be supplied, and there is no excuse for the product an inferior quality .- Massachusetts Plough-

Roses may small as sweet if called other name, but a counterfeit article not as good as the genuine. Be sure that you get a DENUINE Blanchard Churn. They are made only by Porter Blanchard's Sons, advice.

Stock Raising.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

A sheep likes freedom and pure view. There are others. A sheep loves as-sociation, both of place and kind. It will therefore herd, and will even bear a moderate crowding at times; only give it air and a dry, comfortable place, never cooping it up in confined air, which will soon be made foul

to the bushel (I have known 45) they so that what we get

A large amount of grain is not produced.

A large amount of grain is not produced.

Grass is the natural feed—grass in summer, and clover hay alone will keep them fat winter and spring; it keeps the body in good, healthy condition, and gives silkiness and result to the wool, and is the cheapest and weight to the wool, and is the cheapest food that can be raised. As two crops of clover (two cuttings) can be grown in a season, reaching from four to six tons per acre on good land, the force of this will be seen. We find it best to feed this hay rather early in the fall, providing shelter from the cold rains and wet snows, which do more harm

than is usually supposed. The wool, instead of being a protection, will become saturated and lie a heavy weight upon the animal. Then the pale-green clover, fragrant and tender, if thrown to them in racks, will cause their growth to continue as on grass. This has a similar effect to that of late rass, before the frost has burt it. It avoids tiveness on the one hand and scouring or yet retaining the property of the juices. In the intervals of good weather the sheep may

be turned out again; but they will seek from preference the shelter and the clover. Sheep are very domestic in their nature. Have them tame, ready and eager to follow your call; you can then manage them as the whole flock as one sheep. If fall and winter housing are a benefit, so is summer protection. Shelter from the heat should be provided; the sheep will be but too glad to resort to it. Good creatent is an important element in keeping They need to be kept constantly where the track will go between the town good condition. This requires care as well and burn though the care some quite son and burn, though the cars come quite con-venient to Houlton, three miles in the coun-a little grain; better feed more grain, even went under, and Mr Satia is confident be, if costly, than let your sheep run down: then there will always be a full growth of the cold. There will also be less disease. and your sheep will always command their bankrupt factory villages, though the hem- full value, and will sell when others cannot

Morticulture.

HOME-GROWN TREES.

I was gratified to learn a short time sin circulation of the FARMER had reached so high a figure, and that it was read so largenot you are, that there are others still who

The following paragraph I take from the and holding on to him by the lappel of his coat to keep him from running off to his bugs, we gave the handle another sweep and ask-

Many thousand dollars every spring and have no fault to find with these several sandy loam, had favored a thorough decomits and laws that govern the animal races, I
position of the stable-manure, and as a conwill only allude to the commencing enterits and laws that govern the animal races, I
prising in their business, but our people annually buy what is good of its kind, but enlie took an ounce of strong spirits of camtirely presentable to this latitude. I son, and diluted it with four quarte of wesequence the soil contained at the beginning prise of the "Arcostock Society of Natural pose there are growers of fruit and ormaof the second year largely the constitutents History." A few scholars and teachers are mental trees in our own state, whose judgof the straw, the potash in particular, ready now at work collecting fossils, plants, and ment and experience enable them to grow mammals, for the use of all students of pa. and sell only such varieties of fruit trees as We do not present this as a rule for culagents from abroad will flock to our state, I suggest whether it would not be wise for firms in our state who are growing fruit trees for sale to advertise in your own and

other state papers what they have for sale, I have bought largely of fruit trees—apples, pears and plums-for the last ten years, and principally of the Rochester nurseries. The last winter and spring for some reason was fatal to many trees of large growth. Out of 100 trees of twelve years growth I have lost as many as one fifth of standard apples. I propose to replace them with apple trees of Vermont growth, if they agricultural experimenters demonstrated can be had. There are also standard pears of Vermont growth, that have proved themtible to foreign taints and odors to a remark - selves hardy and prolific. Who has the able degree, yet the whole matter of care in preventing the access of ediectionable odors

where to send? Now it can hardly be supposed that every farm houses in different localities, to inspect one growing trees for sale will advertise in the accommodations for the dairy, and in every little local paper. What we need, and the aftergrowth; not a hoof was permitted what we must have is a state farmers' paper in which such may advertise with the hope that it will pay. If the Globe correspondent set on shelves in cellars in which heaps of has not the VERMONT FARMER, I hope be decaying roots and vegetables were lying, will subscribe for it, and then in addition to the many valuable articles on farming, fruit growing, &c., he will in the season for such things be likely to find the advertisements

THE STRAWBERRY.

what a substantial result and reward for the board for many days with a luxury none just what the system requires when the heats exercise of proper care and attention which of summer begin to tell upon us. A box of oills"-oleasanter to take, all will allowbetter for the stomach, all will confess who have tried both.

If any of your lady readers would devote half the time they now give to nursing sickly plants with unpronounceable names, to the cultivation of a small bed of some choice variety of this most excellent fruit. I -think they would proudly admit, at the year's end, that they had been following most excellent

Many suppose that it takes a great amount of labor to get a very few berries. Such is not the fact. The strawberry will thrive under conditions where many garden vege-tables, so called, would perish. Then there are men with half their garden devoted to weeds, who gravely inform me that they haven't an inch of ground to spare for a Hence you will find it on uplands rather strawberry patch. Let such keep on raising than in the valleys. It also seeks dry bitter weeds and parslevs; verily they shall places, and suffers from great heat. These are reap what they sow, a larger and finer crop principles that should always be kept in of weeds next year .- Car. Rural New

> A party from Littleton, N. H., have formed a company known as the Presque Isle Starch Company, having a capital

will open an avenue for potato raising, for which the soil is so well adapted.

General Agriculture.

POTATO BUGS.

As these pests have already invaded our state the following from the Marshalltown (Iowa) Times may be of interest:

farmer often results in the acquisition of val-

uable information; we found it so on last

To interview a practical man

Monday morning, for catching that practical farmer, Charley Satia, in town we pounced on him for knowledge. He was in town after Paris green. Mr. Satia has 57 acres of fear of the teacher and dare not speak loud mental piece of furniture. Who would wish to bug has determined on harvesting them by the top. The seed and work on this field of potatoes standing Mr. Satia in about \$900, he naturally began to look anxious when the ten millions of bushels of these Colerado pests made their appearance. As Paris green, a deadly poison, had been pronounced fatal to these pests he determined on trying it on an acre, putting it on wet; it being so the least particle gets into the eye there is t ouble; the effect of this application was nazical. Mr. Bug smelt it, ate it, and die i. This shortened up the elongated countenance of our friend and he went for Paris green by the quantity, but as the application of his esteem and honor. But I am of the gently, kindly to the erring one," if the in powder or paste was slow and di he tried the experiment of dissolving water and applying it with a sprinkler with agination. If not, where is she? Where is teach them by a noble example that there is a nozzle made on purpose so as to confine the ejection to the vines. This plan was No doubt Barnum would, for such a woman you cannot spend too much time teaching found to work fully as satisfactorily and far will manage them completely and save his where there is a piano if the boy is pos- is bent the tree is inclined." Mothers, you erop, and we would here remark, that all who read this item and have potatoes would do well to try Paris green as applied by Mr. Satia. He says a heaping teaspoonful is sufficient for two gallons of water and that it will require about one pound for an acre; for her," after all his sister's snubbing, why missions to teach the heathen, would it not it costs 65 ceats per pound. We consider this information of the greatest importance to farmers and urge them to try the experiment or visit Mr. Satia at work with his hands sprinkling his 57 acres, (something of a job afraid to meet them at the tea-table is simtruly) and see how he deals with these pests. ply ridiculous. No matter how awkward has a right to do any thing that he would Having profited by this information we quizzed our friend further, because we knew he never left off investigating when his crops were threatened, or his stock. We found he had a fine show for strawberries while others were eaten up by a little green worm. How is this? we inquired. By the use of dry ashes, he replied. Here was knowledge which is power and shows most clearly what an investigating mind will do; by the use of dry ashes freely applied he had saved his strawberry crop. Not content with the pumping we had already practiced upon him

and the fiend expelled. Remember this receipt also, so easy of application, and give our friend Satia the credit. The informa-

yard and collected its tax of about fifty

phor and diluted it with four quarts of wa-

tion contained in this interview with our

friend Satia is worth thousands of dollars to

the farmers and poultry raisers of this coun-

ty and proves that knowledge is power. THE AFTERMATH. Grass obtains nearly all its strength from the atmosphere. It is for this reason that natural pastures sustain themselves, and the more of the growth there is left on the ground, the richer it becomes, and the better the growth; hence the fertility of the prairies; hence also the rich muck beds which are ometimes found on the poorest of land. And so our farms may be improved by simgrown and seen grown for many years in accession, good crops of timothy, averaging two tons per acre, and varying but little from it, on land that was light and had produced but moderate crops, running out grass in a few years, and this alone by leaving to touch it. Heavier crops are realized from better land. The secret of this is in the reproduction of the crop, the aftermath. This growth retained, not only protects the roots of the grass, but it rots down and forms pabulum in the spring for an early start and for further growth. on the ground, comes in direct contact with the roots, and there is an ammediate benefit.

TO KILL HAWKS.

Seeing inquiries in the Farmer in regard to keeping hawks away, reminds me that I I wish to urge upon every one of your renders who commands a rod of ground to set a small steel-trap,—if it has a spring that can be a strawberry bed; the care of one is quite as interesting to little folks and the ladies of set so much the better,—a pole twenty feet set so much the better, -- a pole twenty feet the household as the care of flowers; and long, and a bit of board just large enough what a substantial result and reward for on which to set the trap. Now bore in the labor when June comes round! It is a center of the board a hole just large enough eautiful plant, and it is useful, erowning to fit the smaller end of the pole, and some smaller ones around the edges. Tie the can afford to dispense with. Its mild acid is board firmly by means of a string and the smaller holes to the bottom of the trap, and the end of the trap-chain to the pole. ripe strawberries is better than a cargo of is now ready, set the trap; adjust to the end patent, purely vegetable, sugar-coated of the pole; elevate the pole in the open field, and tie to a stake or other convenobject to keep the pole erect. Smaller birds are not apt to alight on so high a stand. I still have leisure hours, you can improve the once caught seven hawks in one trap in four | mind, study, read the news of the day, know weeks, and only one other bird; that an what is going on under your own governowl .- Cor. Maine Farmer.

The Prairie Farmer pokes fun at the Chicago dailies which talk agriculture, and from the extracts it gives would seem to have very good reason to do so. It says: The Chicago Inter-Ocean recently published the following question and answer in its agricultural department:

Union, Branch Co., Mich., ? June 15, 1874.

I would like to inquire, through the columns of the Inter-Ocean: 1. From what kind of stone land-plaster is manufactured?

Where is it found? 3. Where is it manufactured?

Yours,

J. P. McDaniels.

REPLY .- Land-plaster, or guano, is the production of a number of rocky islands in the South Sea. A species of plaster is also ducing her to his friends to see her and oven and brown slightly. found in various parts of this country, es- children neatly attired and as neatly behav-The latter, however, is a deposit of bone phosphates, being the remains of fish and marine animals of various kinds, white the in confined air, which will soon be made foul by it. If you conform to these principles you need but give it sufficient wholesome food to meet with success. There is some difference in breeds with respect to treat-

Ladies' Bepartment.

For the VERNORY PARKER, "THOSE AWKWARD BOYS." AGAIN

on Those Awful Awkward Boys. I am en- same rule she can do four, five and six, and tirely unable to comprehend the motive of so keep doing. If she does those six things the writer. Whether she really meant what in the house, for the good of herself and she said or was merely writing to see what family, it is much better, and it is still with no replies it would bring forth I am wholly ig- embarrassment she receives her friends, for norant, but I am of the opinion that many her home is the abode of order, peace, and who read it will come to the latter conclusion. She says "in the average district I think it a preposterous idea for any one short time generally that they do not dare willing to live an aimless and useless life, a speak and especially whisper. If their only more blank, with no thought or care here, awkwardness was diffidence I should have and none for the hereafter? Woman has a

How affectionate she must be, how deserving as Longfellow has nobly expressed it, "speak her location? I should like to visit her, a higher life to live. If you have children would be a curiosity almost anywhere in them the truth and the right way to honor sessed of any musical taint he is allowed to can't teach your children too much good-

develop it. spectfully, one of those AWKWARD BOYS.

For the VERNONT FARNER. HOME: ITS INFLUENCES AND

I begin to think that this discussion must ter, placing it in some accessible place for ters, to know what our duties are and are unless they are willing they can't do it-she not, and if each one finds out their whole would be a poor partner in life, and hang duty, and does it as the Good Book tells, "if heavily on his hands. She would not only ye know these things happy are ye if ye do be doing herself great injustice, but also ed with our lot, whatever it may be or wherever it may be east. Now I do not think that honest labor is degrading, either in man or woman, for many reasons that I have not time to mention here, and what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, but if "man is woman's natural protector" (I feel a perfect willingness to go on a farm think he "protects" her very well to allow

her to do out door work, or man's work, that

requires strength and muscle.

If woman is going to do man's work and vice versa, so be it, but if not let each one know their part and stand to it. I do not think that doing men's work—such as has Resolved, "That it is the duty of every been mentioned-will make us appear more farmer and his family to make home pleasawkward in company, with less grace or ant and happy, and that the husband and refinement, and our toilet may be just as wife shall aid each other in their duties, nor perfect (if we have the time to make it so,) feel that honest labor is degrading." That but I do not think it woman's place. If a husband and wife shall unite to instill noble woman is attending to out door work, she principles in their children, walk circummust be, as a natural consequence, careless of the inside and of her own personal attire. Every day brings its work, and plenty of it, too, as every woman knows. If she does that and does it well, and has spare time, there are things to prepare for winter, pleuty of sewing and knitting, bedquilts to be made ; also rag carpeting to keep our feet warm and make a room look homelike and comfortable, and many things too numerous to speak of here. If you first have all the essentials done, and still have more time and feel so disposed, you can spend a few moments every day in making some pretty All fancy article that will add much to the looks of a room, but if you can say with the young lady who had finished her education, " thank my stars, I have got through them all !" and ment, what the head of the nation is doing, and the laws of your state; know who you

Who ever saw a farmer's wife spend the amount of time reading that her husband light, without baking powder. does. No indeed; she does not get the time to spend; her work is constant employed, the house in order, rather than the regained the day, and I think woman will with it.

on marriage, " better be ready and not get

married, than to get married and not be

gain the day in doing her own work, whatever it may be, and less of the men's. I fully agree with our friend that woman should bear up her "end of the voke," but where is "her end "? in the house, out of doors, or both. If she does one, two and

WHOLE NO. 193.

In the last FARMER was a lengthy sketch three things that are men's work by the

in her presence." I notice it is for a very one spark of true womanhood in them be much more hope of them than I do now, mission to perform, and a noble one it is. Again, "perhaps that boy's mother has a May He who rules above help each to perparlor but he must not dare cross the thresh- form it well. We need not stand idly, waitold least he wear out the earpet or break ing for some greater work to do. If we that plaster-of-paris boquet on the bureau." cannot send our names over the world with I should like to know what right that boy's some great act we have achieved, we can parent has to the title of "mother" if this is send our words and acts to some poor, forthe manner in which she brings him up. lorn creature, and help them out of the mire; opinion that that mother lives mostly in im- erring one is our husband, brother or son : Vermont at least. And in most families and usefulness in after life. " As the twig ness; be a companion to them in their love

If her "awkward brother" is fool enough and sorrows. Are not these our home misto "scale the hills in search of fresh berries sions? While there are so many foreign I suppose he has a perfect right to. But be well to have home ones for the heathen the idea of the young lady's parents feeling here? In not training children in their youth so much beneath her associates as to be in the right path is where parents fail in doand bashful they may have been in their not be willing his little boy or girl should do youth, by the time they have reached the if they stood in his place. Children think middle age they have so far gained coufi. what "pa" and "ma" do is right, and they cence as to be able to meet youth at least can do the same. Principles instilled in without "cringing." But with "A Farmer's youthful minds are never forgotten in after Daughter's" views in regard to pronunciation life. Remember this. Look at our martyred I heartily coincide, though I believe as long | teacher in St. Albans, who has given up her as there are yankees they will always use in- life in defence of virtue. It speaks nobly correct language, and as it makes no 'kill- of her and her instructors. May her name ing" difference I have resolved to let things go down to posterity as one who in attake their usual course and sign myself re- tempting to save her purity, her honor, sacrificed her young life; who would rather die than to become a vile outcast. Then tell me not that women, true, noble-hearted women, have not a heavenly mission to perform. Lean not on an arm of flesh but "run you." Our sister again says girls say they be interesting to the readers of our home a chance. It may be the case sometimes, paper, the Farmer, as we have so many but I do not think it speaks well for them hands at the bellows, and they all blow by any means, for unless she feels that she pretty well, too. I think in time there will can cooperate with him, and with him help be a brisk fire in the hearts of the farming to earn a livelihood, be willing to work early community, especially our wives and daugh- and late, do as farmers' wives must do-and them," perhaps we all may be more content- him, when he expected to find in her a suitable companion. We have not all gifts alike, as holy writings say. If a young man should desire the mercantile business above all else, he would not do very well in the pulpit preaching to others, and the same with other business, and if a girl does not ply leaving part of the crop—the more there is left the better for the land. We have think he "protects" her core well to allow and work with pleasure and profit with her husband, she had better by all means have Miss attached to her name till she does, for

> honor to change it. The resolutions of our two friends are good, but I would still add to them thus : spectly before them, train their youthful character to be good citizens, honored and useful members of society, morally and rereligiously. We then can say " God bless our home." I feel that there is yet much room to talk of home and its influences, to see if this does not pay, much more than talking upon dress to find out if that pays.

certainly it cannot be the most attainable

Fairfax, Aug. 1.

RECIPES.

Flannel Rolls .- One cup of sweet milk, whites of two eggs, two-thirds of a cun of butter, flour to make a thick batter, one-half of a cup of yeast, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Raise over night; add the butter and eggs in the morning, work in some flour making a limber dough; form into rolls, and after the second raising bake.

Strawberry Pie .- For dinner dessert :-Make a paste of Graham flour, sweet milk and cream, lighten with baking powder, roll want to vote for, providing the time comes it out round a quarter inch thick and bake that woman can vote; be ready; accept the on two pie-plates. When done cover one good advice the old lady gave her daughter crust geneously with fine strawberries, sprinkle freely with white sugar and lay the other crust over. Serve moderately warm with cream. Try adding one egg beaten to a freth and baking in a quick oven on a ho sheet iron baking pan to make the pasto

Lemm Pie .- One lemon, two-thirds of a eup of sugar, one cup of water, two small ment, mind and body. Methinks a man grated raw potatoes, yolks of three eggs. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and put on the pie when done. Set in the

Chocolate Cake .- Five eggs, one cup sugar, one-half cup of milk, three-quarters verse, picture what you may, "Order is of a cop of butter, two-and-a-half cups of heaven's first law." If in our late civil war flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder former is composed largely of the deposits of the soldiers had not known their places and Bake on jelly tins. Put between the layers birds, extending through ages. A substance kept them, and done as they were ordered, two-thirds of a cup of grated chocolate, twothirds of a cup of sugar. Put in enough difference in breeds with respect to treatment, etc., but not so much as many suppose.

This company is the largest manufacturer of lime taken from the caves of Kentucky and